# INTERNATIONAL LACROSSE.

PLANS OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

MAY 3 THE DATE OF SAILING-MATCHES TO BE PLAYED BEFORE DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK The arrangements for the visit of a team of amateur lacrosse players of this country to England and Ireland have been pretty definitely settled. The team will sail from New-York for Liverpool on May 3, at noon, on the new Anchor Line steamship, the Austral. The staterooms have been engaged for some weeks and special arrangements have been made for the comfort of the men aboard ship. The only difficulty has arisen over the solection of the team, for there have been forty excellent players practising all winter, each one of whom has hoped to be chosen. It has been desired of course to get the strongest men, and yet to take about an equal number from each of the colleges interested,-Yale Princeton, Harvard and one or two others—as well as from the amateur clubs in different cities. Several paysago a few men were picked out: They are Hodge of Princeton, Davis, Johnson and Simson of Boston, Cottel of Yale, Wheeler, Gerndt, and Richey of New York. The remainder of the team will be chosen early next week.

Before sailing the men will play several matches in this part of the country. On April 24th, Thursday, with the Yale team; the next day with the Unions of Boston, and on Saturday, April 26th, at Cambridge against Harvard men. Monday, April 28th, is the date for Princeton. Tuesday, the 20th, for Baltimore, and Wednesday the 30th for Philadelphia. The New-York matches will be played at Hoboken. The National Association has arranged for the Oelrichs tournament, to be played at Hoboken also, on the 1st of May, After the tournament proper is over, the best team that can be picked from six or eight clubs competing will play against the toam that is to go abroad. This will be the final game before sailing.

Late reports from England and Ireland show that there is a growing enthusiasm among lacrosse players there over the proposed visit of the Amercans. The dates for international games as finally selected differ slightly from those proposed at the time of the visit of Mr. Fraser, in November, and printed in THE TELBUNE on February 8. The opening match is on Saturday, May 17, in Liverpool, against the Cheshire County Lacrosse Association, On Monday following, the second match will be played in the same city against a picked team. On Wednesday, May 21, the Laucashire County Lacrosse Association will be met at Manchester; at the same place the next Saturday, the Queen's Birthday, the North of England Lacrosse Association will try to defeat the Americans. On May 28, the Yorkshire County Lacrosse Association will play at Sheffield. On Saturday, the 31st, at Hurlmen will be at Wanstead, to contend with the players of Middlesex County; June 7, at Cambridge, with the Cambridge University team, and on June 10, at the Private Banks Cricket Grounds, they will struggle in a return mutch against the South of England.

The Americans will then go directly to Belfast, where the hardest match has been arranged for June 13; on June 14, the team of the United Kingdom will have a contest with the visitors.

The team from this side goes to win, if possible, but their opponents will give them a hard struggle. In speaking of the chances of success for the Americaus, H. H. Baich said yesterday: "The chances of the team are excellent. The English play a good game, but so do we. The Manchester men, it is said, will push us hard, but the fiercest fight probably will take place at fielfast, in Ireland, when on Jone 13 an 'all Ireland' team will face us, and on the next day when a team of picked Irishmen and Englishmen will have to be met. Still, I believe our chances are even there."

men and Englishmen will have to be met. Stiff, I believe our chances are even there."

Lacrosse is an Indian game, and is called the national game of Canada, but it is growing rapidly into favor elsowhere. The parent club in the United States is the New-York Lacrosse Club, which was organized about 1875, principally through the exertions of Herman Odrichs. Since that time both Mr. Oelrichs and Erastus Wiman, president of the National Association, have been its sturdy supporters, and it is chiefly due to their encouragement that the inferest in the game has spread so last.

## BETTING ON TWO GREAT RACES.

Some betting has been done on the Withers Stakes at Jerome Park and the City Suburban Handfeap at sheepshead Ray. The favorite for the Withers is Burten, owned by the Dwyer Brothers, who has been backed down to 4 to 1. Next comes George Lorillard's Reveiler at 5 to 1, and Mr. Galway's Himataya at 8 to 1. Invest-ments have also been made on Mr. Withers's Pampero at Thankeray at 12 to 1. Withers's Canar at 12 to 1, Pierrs Thankersy at 15 to 1. Dwyer Brothers' Ecuador at Levillard's Lee at 15 to 1. Dwyer Brothers' Ecuador at 15 to 1. Eldorado at 15 to 1. Withers's Casino at 20 to 1. Pierre Lorillard's Young Duke at 20 to 1 and Dwyer Brothers' Jennings at 20 to 1.

On the Surjourban Pierre Lorillard's Troquois has been On the Surburban Fierre Lorillard's froquois has been backed at 10 to 1, bwyer Brothers' Checkmate at 10 to 1, Miss Woodford at 12 to 1, George Khniey at 15 to 1, General Monroe at 15 to 1, Pierre Lorillard's Parole at 15 to 1 and Aranza at 20 to 1, George Lorillard's Monitor at 20 to 1, Galway's Encids at 20 to 1, Pierre Lorillard's Pizzro and Drake Carter at 20 to 1 cach, Commodors Kitson's Roferes at 25 to 1. Appleby & Johnson's Turk at 30 to 1, P. H. Mc Mahen's Matshad at 30 to 1, W. L. Scott's Blue Crass Eelie at 40 to 1, K. Berry Walf's Walfflower at 40 to 1, and the Clipsiana Stable's Sandoval at 50 to 1.

## RACING AT BAYSWATER.

THE NEW HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES-AN ATTRAC-TIVE CARD.

The Rockaway Hunting Club will hold their fourth spring meeting on May 10. A new handleap aweepstakes steeplechase will be run, to be known as the Great Long Island Steeplechase, \$50 entry, \$1,000 added in money, and a piece of piate worth \$500. The entries are to close on April 19; only \$10 for those denounced on May 5. Professional jockeys are to carry seven pounds extra, and the top weight is to be 180 pounds, and the lowest 140. The course will be the full steeplechase at Bayawater, Far Bockaway, two miles and a haif, grass, pleasurely diversified by banks, bedges. fences, water impos and cornstank fundies. The handicap committee is composed of J. G. K. Lawrence. J.

H. Coster and F. G. Griswold.

This club is distributing to friends an interesting and original card. It is a paper fac-studie of the tiles made in East Boston by the Low Company. The card represents a pockey clearing a fence on a powerful thoroughized, whose leaping action has been superbly rendered. On the top is the legend, "The tireat Long Island Steeplechase, Rocknway Hunting Clob." It will be prized as a souvenir, and with a frame of old gold plush, or office green, will be a choice decoration for the room of any lower of a horse. In addition to the great race of the day there will be a hunters flat race; sweep race of the day there will be a hunters flat race; sweep stakes for pelo penies; Quiens County Cup, for men-bers of the club, on qualified buniers; the Rockway Cup, for a light-weight steeplechase; and a heavy-weight

## THE NEW HIPPODROME PROJECT.

The prominent members of the National Horse Show Association met no Thursday evening at the offices of Hubert, Pirsson & Co., at Mallson ave, and Twentyeighth-st., to discuss the question of the purchase of the Madison Square Garden property. The refusal of the property was obtained about two weeks ago by John G. ekacher and John D. Cheever, who expected to enlist other members of the association in a scheme for the building of an elegant apartment house on the Madison-ave, front, and on the rest of the land a structure for horse-shows, sporting contests, etc. There is little doubt that this plan will be carried out finally, but its executio may be delayed if the Horse Show Association refuses to commit itself to it. At the meeting Thursday night the originators of the scheme submitted their plans to the mbers of the association for their consideration Meesrs. Hubert and Pirsson, who have drawn the arch-Steeture! plans for the buildings, were present, and they pointed out the possible financial profits involved in th project. A thorough discussion followed, but no decided action. It was stated, after the meeting, was taken. The probabilities, however, are that the association will undertake the enterprise. If it loss not do so in its corporate capacity, the leading members of the organization will rates the capital necessary to carry out the scheme. The main object of the meeting Thursday night was to present the arguments in favor of the scheme to the leading The mate objects in favor of the scheme to the leading the arguments in favor of the scheme to the leading members of the association is the hope, that they won members of the association is the hope, that they won the state of the scheme to the leading the scheme to the leading the scheme to the scheme to the scheme to the leading the scheme to the scheme to the leading the scheme to the scheme to

gan, catcher; McKinnon, first base; Ewing, secondbase; Caskins, short stop; Connor, third base; Gillespie, left field; Ward, centre field; and Pearce, right field. Metropolitans—Keefe, pitcher; Holbert, cutcher; Orr, first base; Crane, second base; Nelson, short stop; Esterbrook, third base; Kennedy, left field; Roseman, centre field; and Brady, right field.

The scason will be opened; at Washington Park, Brook-The season will be opened: at Washington Park, Bron, to-day, the Brooklyn nine playing against a picture of local players.

WINNERS AT NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, April 4 .-- The meeting of the New-Orleans Jockey Club was continued here to-day. The weather was cloudy, but the track was in good condition. The first race, selling allowances, six furlongs, was won by Queen Esther, the favorite, with Bardad second, Blossom third and Bitter Water fourth. Tine, 1:1734.

The second race, ninety pounds, five furlongs, was won by Lillie B., the favorite, Voltaire second and Tomahawk third, beating Wild Kansas and John Sullivan. Time, 1:02 la.

The third race was for three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Zamora, the favorite, woa, with Manitoba second, Pilferer third, and Zampa fourth. Time, 1:32.

The fourth race, for maidens, six furlengs, was wen by War Sign, with Magnum second and Melkoff third, beating Matrimony and Joe Guild. Time, 1:17-y. Melikoff was the favorite.

LESISLATION AT ALBANY.

PROVIDING FOR MEAT INSPECTION. INCREASING POLICEMEN'S SALARIES-TRE CIVIL

SERVICE BILL. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 4.- The war between the butchers and the seliers of Western drossed beef in New York has at last led the former to seek the aid of the Legislature. To-day Senator Plunkitt, in the Senate, and Mr. House, in the Assembly, introduced a bill directing the Board of Health of New-York to appoint five meat inspectors, " whose duty it shall be to examine and inspect ill cattle to be slaughtered, the carcass or any part of which is destined for consumption in the city of New-York, and to inspect all ment destined for consumption in the city." In another part of the act there are the follow ng specific instructions to the meat inspectors and reg

ulations:

The meat inspectors shall inspect all fresh meat intended to be expected for sale in the City of New York if the same is a careass or part of a careass of earlie not inspected before slaughter as aforesaid, when the same arrives in the City of New York, and shall affix thereto a certificate of inspection, and no ment shall be sold to any consumer the certificate of inspection of which is older than two days, and every second day the meat intended to be sold as aforesaid shall be reinspected, until the same shall have been sold to the consumer, and if the inspectors detect any near that is taisted or bad they shall destroy the same.

Any nerson who exposes for sale any meat which has not been inspected is to be deemed guilly of a misdemeanor and may be punished with a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500; and with imprisonment for not less than six days nor more than thirty days.

The Senate ordered to a third reading to-day the bill providing for new parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-

providing for new parks in the Twenty-third and Twentyfourth Wards of New-York.

Soms bills in relation to New-York City which are not reformatory are passing the Legislature. To-day, for instance, the Assembly gave its approval to Senator Gibbs's bill increasing the salaries of the patrolmen of New-York ingham, a game will be played against the South of Hestablishes three grades of policemen; the first grade England Lacrosce Association. On June 4, the to receive \$1,000 yearly; the second \$1,100; and the

to receive \$1,000 yearly: the second \$1,100; and the third \$1,200. It is said to increase the expenditure for the support of the police some \$3,00,000 annually Luked with the measure is an amendment of the city charter which directs the transfer of 25 per cent of the Rates menes to the Police Pension Fund. This fund has been in a saily depicted state since the Court of Appeals gave its de sisten in the Ryan case.

The Senate debated Assemblyman Clinton's bill making it mandatory instead of optional with the mayors of cities to enforce the Civil service Reform law. The Assembly excepted police departments from its provisiona. Senator Murphy endeavored to extend this exception to the fire departments of cities. In this he was recision by Senator (filbert, who said be should attempt to have the excention of the police department climinated from the bill. After held an hear's indecisive debate over Senator Murphy's amendment, the Senate postponed the further consideration of the bill until Monday night. Senator Campbell went about bonsting that Senator Murphy's attendment would then be adopted by the votes of some of the Republican Senators. In conversation these Senators showed a willingness to vote for senator Murphy's amendment, apparently because he so ardeally desired its adoption.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Clinton, providing that it shall not be lawful for any railroad concarion doing business in this State to make any contract for the Schiphent of Teleki over its road conditioned directly or indirectly that the owner, consignee or any other person shall not ship or receive any goods over or upon any canns owned by the state, nor shall it or any other person shall not ship or receive any groover or upon any canal owned by the State, nor shall be lawful for any citizen of this State to make any socontract with any rallroad company, also providing the shall not be lawful for any rallroad company, also providing the shall not be lawful for any rallroad to raise the rate freight to any shipper by reason of his shipping freight any canal owned by the State, and raising the rate reaght to any shipper along the line of any canal owned by the state.

### NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TAXES. THE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

THE DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRINGNE. TRENTON, April 4 .- For the first time in many years, excepting at the time of final adjournment, the Legislature continued its session until Friday afterernor with the best men of the State congratulating thou selves and the public on the admirable result achieved. Governor Abbett will, it is stated, sign the bill. The House this morning found it accessary to expunge the irregular proceedings of yesterday and consider the bill again from the beginning. The members were in bad temper and a quarrol over the simple rules began almost immediately.

The discussion in the House occupied all the morning and finally at 12:30 the question, "Shall the Assembly concur?" was put and lost, 14 to 35, those voting for concurrence being Messra. Alcott, Applegate, Armstrong, Budd, Carson, Coombs, Fish, Hoffman, Keasbey, Jenkins, Larison, North, Ruo. Scoti, Weaver and Wildrick.

A motion for a conference committee was immediately adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messra. Chattle, Ross and Cole. Mr. Chattle declined to serve on the ground of unfamiliarity with the subject. The Speaker then appointed Mr. Prail. The latter had been promised the place originally, but he now peremptority declined, and privately denounced the Speaker's conduct as outrageous Mr. Savaire was finally selected, and the House adjourned for the morning. The Senate appointed Messrs, Gardner, Griggs and Doughty as the committee on the part of that body, and conference began. It lasted something less than three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Cole, who had been so farrous on the floor, was more meck in the committee, eede and the bill should stand as passed by the Senate. The result was duly reported to the latter body at the afternoon season. Mr. Ross performed the same duty in the House. Mr. Savage explained that the committee on the part of the House had done all it could to induce the Senate Committee to recede, but had failed. Mr. Cole said the House Committee had done its bost, and its members the House Committee had done in Socia, and its memors were agreed that they ought now to ask the passage of the bill. It was a stop in the direction of reform. It recognizes the right of equal taxation, and it will enable the Legislatine of next year to supply its deficiencies. Moreover, if this bill fails, a State tax of \$114,000 on Essex, and of \$90,000 on Hudson would be necessary. Mr. Cuamman said he could not vote for the bill. It was not equal taxation. Mr. Burgess favored the bill and Mr. Lehbach opposed. The Committee's report was adopted. The bill was then formally passed again and the necessary reengrossment performed. Mr. Frail offered a resolution that "the House view with regret the refusal of the Senate to pass an act for equal taxation," etc. The Speaker ruled it out of order as a reflection on the upper house, but subsequently admitted and declared it adopted, in face of the evident will of the House.

Both houses adjourned the afternoon until Monday evening. The satisfaction with the bill is widesproad. THE TRIBUNE correspondent sought ex-Assemblyman Cator, the most prominent Jersey City anti-monopolist, and a leading advocate of railroad taxation, and inquired his opinion of the bill. He said:

"I think the passage of the bill is a decided victory for the cause of equal taxation. It is all that could possibly have been expected at this time, and more. It will give a large amount of relief to Jersey City, encourage its people and lead to more general prosperity."

Assemblyman Cole said the bill would give Hudson were agreed that they ought now to ask the

have book expensional to Jersey City, encourage its people and lead to more general prosperity."

Assemblyman Cole said the bill would give Hudson County \$300,000 more than it received at present, and Essex County \$68,000, besides producing \$1,200,000 for the State, and thereby saving a State tax.

The Governor has expressed similar views.

## ANOTHER BLUSTERING DAY.

When recreant husbands returned home to their indulgent wives last night they attributed their pleared and beforged vision to the "wind, my dear, and the dust, you know." The day was deceptive. Early it he morning an unclouded sky bathed the city is a flood of light that glowed warm and golden from breakfast room windows. It was when the fond business man on tered the street and gave an unsuspecting yawn that t. . fron entered his soul and the dust found its way to his The wild chase of fast winter's hat across parks and beneath stage wheels was only one of the parks and beneath stage wheels was only one of the wind's vararies, proving to the sad-sonied citizen that March winds in April were delusions unmitigated anares. The average force of the wind for the day wastwenty-nine miles an hour; the greatest velocity was it?

a.m., when it travelled at the rate of fifty miles in hour. At Menni Washinston the average velocity of the wind was civil miles an hour.

The read was not a place for quiet and pleasurable riding, for from the litation filver and from Central Park the wind swept the enjoyment out of rond-man and hinkeeper alike. A number of spurts were made, however, by persons who were siring their animals.

gesterday afternoon. Reports from the several election districts were made showing that the liquor dealers were anxious to do all that they could to defeat the High Liceuse bill, which is before the Assembly at Albany.

GOVERNOR MURRAY'S REPLY.

SHARP WORDS FOR HIS ACCUSERS.

THE SLOANE FLATS ROBBERY. DEFENCE OF THE COLORED PRISONERS.

ALL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ATTACK ON MISS HARVEY DENIED-THE CASE TO GO TO THE JURY TO-DAY. A parti-colored collection of faces was behind the bar in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, where the witnesses were waiting to be called in the case of Jesse Williams, accused of assaulting Miss Harvey in Sloane's flats, at Broadway and Thirty-second-st., on the night of March 8. The light brown prisoner sat beside the still lighter young woman, Gertrude L. Ash, who is indicted with him. The witnesses were of various complexions-the women being blonde, the detectives red-faced, and the servants black. The prisoner Williams leaned eagerly forward and watched the witnesses while they testified. His companion was less excited in manner. The rattling windows of the court-room had been tempo-

rarily fixed by Superintendent McAvoy, so that the

ble than on the previous day. Mrs. Sarah C. Sloane, the sister of Miss Harvey. who was on the witness stand when the court adjourned on Thursday, was first cross-exammed by the prisoners' counsel. She said that her memory as to the occurrences of the evening was perfectly clear. When she and her husband returned on the evening of the robbery, her husband unlocked the door, and when they were inside she kicked against something lying on the floor. It proved to be a bundle of silverware. Her sister was lying on the floor and she thought her dead. Her husband went for an officer. The witness described the position of the rooms occupied by the se vants on the fifth floor. On the re-direct examination she identified the overshoes found in Gertrude's room as a pair that belonged to her. She also identified the cloth that had been used to gag Miss Harvey as having been in Gertrude's room. The pillow-case in which the silver was tied was also recognized as belonging in Gertrude's room.

WHAT DETECTIVE PRICE SAW AND FOUND. Detective James K. Price, of Captain Williams's precinet, was then called to the stand. He said:

I went to Sloane's apartment house on the evening of March S. I first went to Miss Harvey's room. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane were there. Miss Harvey was in bed. Captain Williams questioned her as to the size and appearance of her assainant. Then I went with Mrs. Sloane into the dining-room and out on the fire escape ladder was covered with fee. I went back into the dining-room and upstairs into a room on the fifth floor. The bead of the bed was toward the door, and as I passed by I saw the heels of a man's boots sticking out from under the foot of the bed. I reached under the bed and put the "nippers" on the man and dragged him out. It was the prisoner Josse Williams. The first thing he said was: "I didn't do it." "Do what I" I said, but he did not make any answer. Then I took him down stairs. The prisoner said something and Miss Harvey said: "That is the voice of the man wao struck me." Captain Williams asked the child "Who struck aunt Maggie i" The child wid—

Mr. Keller, the prisoner's counsel—I object to what the precipet, was then called to the stand. He said:

waid—
Mr. Keller, the prisoner's counsel—I object to what the child said.

Descript Searth—The child ! Two years and a half child said.

Recorder Smyth-The child ! Two years and a half old, isn't she ! Well, I guess the child better be kept

The detective testified to finding a pair of overshoes which had apparently been torn in the effort to fit the prisoner's feet, and several pieces of linen that had been used as gags.

Captain Williams also gave evidence as to the ar-

rest of Jesse Williams.

Assistant District Attorney Vincent—You examined the transdoor leading from the fire escape in the fourth floor to the lower floors. What was its condition?

Captain Williams (blunkly)—It was froze fast. I also examined and found no marks that would indicate the possibility of the curauce of any one from the yard of the adjunction bouse.

"MY PLAT" AND " GERTLE'S FLAT." Susan Whiting, of a dark hue, was a servant for another family in the Sloane flats. She testified with a memory for detail that was sometimes

amusing. She said;

As I was woing up-stairs on the night of the robbery;
heard (Jestic on the stairs a floor above. I called to her
Sin said: "Give me a piece of that cake!" I said: "
haven't got any more but what I have in my mouth."
When I not to where she was I said: "How did you
know it was cake I was cating?" she had on one of Mr.
Shawes perby hats. It had the initials "G. H. S." in it
She wanted toknow what the H. shood for. I said:
guessed the name was Groope Henry. She carried a pai
of hot water, as she said she wanted to take a bath.

The hat and the pail of water, which the detectives suppose were used to free the fire escape from ice, were afterward found in Gertrude's room. The witness continually spoke of the part of the house where she worked as "my flat," and of Mr. Sloane's apartments as "Gertie's flat."

GERTRUDE ASH'S STORY. With this testimony the prosecution closed. The Recorder decided that Mr. Vincent must choose one which he intended to ask for a conviction The charge of robbery in the first degree was chosen. The counsel for the prisoner outlined the defence, which supposed the entire ignorance of the prison-ers of any disturbance until they were aroused by

Mr. Sloane.
Gertrude L. Ash, who is charged with complicity in Wil iams's guilt, was first placed on the witness stand. She has a mottled complexion of yellow and white. She was far from neat in her dress, but is not ill-looking. She gave her answers clearly and decisively. She testified that she was born in Philadelphia eighteen years ago.

clearly and decisively. She testified that she wa born in Philadelphia eighteen years ago. Mr. Keller—What have you been doing of late years? The winess—Well, I have worked and taken care of myself ever since I was twelve or thriteen years old, worked in a laundry in Morrisania for a few years. Thei I was in a laundry in West Twenty-stxth-st. I have worked out since. I worked at Mrs. Sloane's about fly months.

months.

Mr. Keller—Tell us about the night of March S.

The wilness—Mr. and Mrs. Sloane went out about halfpast seven. Later in the evening i went on an errand
for Miss Harvey. Jesse Williams had been in my room
to the property of the sevening in the sevening in the sevening almost

On cross-examination the witness described how Jesse had been provided with food during the three days that he was in her room. She said that she always locked him into he room. She went up in the morning about 10 o'clock, in the afternoon and in the evening to take him his food. Vincent-What did you give him to eat on that day night? witness-I taken up chicken that night.

e witness—I taken up chicken that night, Vincent—He had a fondness for chicken I a witness—He told me so. Vincent—What did you give him to eat at other

The witness -I don't know. All I can tell is that I give im three meals a day regular.

him three meals a day regular.

She said that the prisoner had passed many nights in her room. She declared that the pieces of linen found in the Sloane apartments had not been in her room. She said that Williams had not been out of her room for three days and that he was always lying in bed when she went to the room.

WILLIAMS ON THE STAND. Williams then testified in his own behalf. He said his name was Jesse Franklin Williams, His mother was a Janitress in Ninety-sixth-st, and he had lived with her since he lost his position as coachman in last July. He said he had once been arcoachman in ass duly, he said in adoption of the rested "on account of a voung lady," but was discharged. He gave exactly the same story of the occurrences of Saturday night and the days preceding as the young woman had done. He said that he had previously occupied the room from a that he had previously occupied the room from a Thursday evening to Sunday morning. He protested his ignorance of the assault. The prisoner gave his testimony in a gift, smiling fashion. He wore a long ulster and was neatly dressed. He has a peculiarly shaped head, the back part above the ears being disproportionately large. He said that he was not quite twenty-one years old.

The testimony on both sides was finished and the said with he gives to the jury body. case will be given to the jury to-day.

MURDER, ROBBERY AND THREATS OF LYNCHING. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4 .- A dispatch to The Times from Warrensburg, Mo , says: On Monday the body of a man mangled by a train was found on the railroad or a man manging by a train was round on the raffrond rinck. It is now known that the dead man was Carl Steedle, supposed to be from krie, Penn. At Sedalia, Mo., to fell in with a young man named Hamilton, who tele-graphed his brother to meet him at Warrenaburs. There he brothers entired Sizedle to the outskirsts of the town, nurdered and robbed him and placed the body on the rack. The Hamiltons were greested yesterday. They have confessed the crime. Threats of tysching are

mention is taken, however, there will probably be another meeting of the association next week.

\*\*BASEBALL NOTES.\*\*

The game of baseball that was to be played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New-York League and Olympic nines was postponed because of the wind was not a place for quiet and pleasurable of the sales and olympic nines was postponed because of the wind was not a place for quiet and pleasurable of the sales and independent of the sales and sour; the greatest velocity was a postponed because of the wind was not a place for quiet and pleasurable for to-day persons who were airing their animals.

\*\*WORK OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.\*\*

The lixth Assembly District Protective Liquor Dealers' Association held a meeting at No.289 Bleecker-st.\*

\*\*I beg pardon," said a butterine-faced person clad in rusty black, as he stole gently into our office, "I be pard on," said a butterine-faced person clad in rusty black, as he stole gently into our office, "I beg pardon," said a butterine-faced person clad in rusty black, as he stole gently into our office, "I be part of fifty miles and the rate of fifty miles."

\*\*A limit's vagaries, proving to the sad-sonied citizen that was deal was not a part of the day was call in rusty black, as he stole gently into our office, "I be present with the same stole gently into our office, "I be a finite sale and in rusty black, as he stole gently into our office, "I be an intervel to the S. P. C. A." A lount group of the leaf was not a place for quiet and pleasurable to the same stole gently into our office, "I be a finite sale and introde; but you are tolerant and benevo-tole ("A." All the Society for the S. C. A." All the Society for the S. P. C. A. is a new society of which I am the promoter—by persons who were airing their animals.

\*\*WORK OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.\*\*

The lixth Assembly District Protective Liquor beat of the sade of the sade animals and introde; but you are tolerant and the

HE DECLARES THAT ALL THE CHARGES WERE RE-FUTED LONG AGO-THE WORK OF MORMONS. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Governor Murray, of Utah, appeared before Mr. Springer's committee to-day to answer the charges made against him by Representative White, of Kentucky, Henry Diven (an ex-Deputy Marshal) and G. K. Chase. These charges were in substance that Governor Murray, while he was United States Marshal for the district of Kentucky, collected filegal fees and made illegal charges for guards and for the transportation of prisoners. He said to bis answer to-day: "Every accusation here attempted to be made is eight years old. Every one of them I denounced and disproved at the time, openly and publicly, so far as they in any way reflected on me. Upon my discovery of Devin's dishonesty, and my doubts arising as to some charges made by him and another deputy, in accounts against the Government, I, without any request, of my own accord and without any obligation, except my own wish to do so, immediate-iy, in 1876, deposited in the Treasury money enough to sesure the Government in every item about which I felt any uncertainty. I threw open my office and the books and papers in it, when the charges were made, to the Distestimony of the witnesses was more easily auditriet-Attorney and Democratic newspapers, to examine and investigate the affairs of my office and all charges against me. The paper which first published these things stated editorially, after a full investigation, that it had been deceived and had done me great injustice and was satisfied that there was no truth in the charges. The official report of the District-Attorney is a conclusive defence to me as to every accusation then known to me and Attorney-General Tuft in the presence of my counsel in answer to my earnest demand for an investigation, if there were any accusations against me, asserted that there were none and would be none." DESCRIBING HIS ACCUSERS AS BIRDS OF HIL-OMEN.

> " During my term as Governor of Utah, George Q. Cannon, a Mormon ruler, said here in Washington to ex-Governor Wood, one of my predecessors in that office, that he had taken the soalp of every objectionable Governor of Utah, and he proposed to have Governor Murray's. And new, in 1884, some one, whose name is not as yet re-vealed, has misled this committee, or its chairman, with the false intimation that there was a rich field for investigation in Kentucky in 1876. After everybody has been heard, it appears that there is not one word of evidence by White, or by any one who pretends to "have any personal knowledge to prove any fact word of evidence by while, or by any one who pretends to "have any personal knowledge to prove any fact which will even tend to support one of these accusations. George Q. Cannon, a so-called apostis of the Mormon hierarchy; A. M. Gibson, whose unanvory name is only too well known here; John D. White, whose name alone is enough; and Henry Diven, a knave of lower grade and less prominence, hirds of foul onen and birds of ill comen all, with Chase for an reolian attachment and sided by the moral support of the Mormon Church, through the presence here of Mr. Caine, now the Mormon Delegate in Congress, are the actors in this scene."
>
> Referring to Mr. White's recent speech in the House, Governor Murray said: "In that speech he maliciously made statements which he knew were false, and without pretence of truth, and under the guise of a member of Congress, indulged a base and cowardly personal ennity against me while I was at my pest attending to my official duties in Utah. In this he served the lawless element in Utah as he served the 'moonahiners' in Kentucky in 1876. He is a person with whom no gentlemas can have any relation, wholly devoid of moral sousibility, and irre-approache necessarily, or intellectually, Where

He is a person with whom no generical an lawe a relation, wholly devoid of moral sousibility, and it sponsible personally, morally or intellectually. Wh his real nature is known his jetalse is an injury, abuse him an honor, but his ulterances in the House of Roy sentatives go to the country with some weight, with they never could have among people exposed to acqual ance with him. On January 24 a malicious attupon me appeared in special press dispatches about the charges which had been wholly related nearly of the country of the country of the charges which had been wholly related nearly of the country of the count upon me appeared in special press dispatches about these charges which had been wholly refuted nearly claft years ago. The dispatches were based on the Diven statement, and they were garbled and exaggerated intentionally with the manifest purpose to try and break me down. The Diven statement on its face bears marks of fraud and dishonesty. The dispatches, I am informed, were sent out by A. M. Gibson. I am informed that the clerk of this committee states that the bundle of papers, including Diven's statement, were examined in his presence in the committee room by one A. M. Gibson, a notorious and disregatable correspondent, whose bad character, together with his infamous conduct about these dispatches and many other circumstances which have come to my knowledge, give me reason to believe he is in the pay of the Mornous. I am informed that the clark of this committee frankly told my counsel that when Gibson examined the bundle of papers from the Department of Justice, he picked out a letter of Grorge Q. Cannon, one of the on-called twelve Apostles of the Mornous, addressed to Attorney-General MacVeagh, and asked the clerk to put that letter in a drawer where the other newspaper near would not see it, saying in substance: "Those fellows presend that it is the Mornous who are pushing this bing, and this paper could help them in that pretence." Thereupon the clerk did put the paper in another drawer."

Governor Murray then entered into a detailed explanation of the charces made name to the clerk into a detailed explanation of the charces made name the distance of the plane. over."
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a of the charges made analyse have

Governor Murray then entered into a decided expansion of the charges made against him, siving his account of the alleged illegal fees and alic ed extra charges for guard and transportation. His counsel filed a request that the teatmony of Representative White, and the statement of Diven, which contained the charges made against him him, be expansed from the record. Governor Murray will be examined by the committee tomorrow. He has selied that Justice Harlan and Speaker-Carilalo be called to testify in his behalf.

AGAINST THE BLAIR BILL.

SPRATORS BAYARD AND MORGAN SPEAK AGAINST-

MR. GIBSON IN ITS FAVOR. Washington, April 4.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Blair moved to dispense with the regular order, and that the debate on the Educational bill might proceed of the three crimes charged in the indictment as the | The motion was agreed to and Mr. Bayard took the floor. vote on this measure, but the debate had more and more shown the interest and importance of it. Just in proportion as its importance and necessity had grown upon him, so had his desire to find justification for it. But he hought that it was soldom that a measure could be brought before Congress that would have such an effect on ur form of government as the bill now before the Senate. It was a proposition to tax the people of the United States to support the education of the respective States. It was a proposition accompanied with a condition-that condition seing that in the proportion of the ignorance existing in the States the money expended by the General Government. Heentered on an clasorate argument, supporting it by copious readings from The Federalist and other early thorities, to show the unconstitutionality of the bill claiming that Congress had no power to tax the people at arge to educate the people of any one State. Congress had no fund from which to nav the expenses contemplated; taxes would have to be levied in order to meet them, and if the bill before the Senate was to be passed, then logically and necessarily Congress can, according to the will of a mere majority, occupy the entire field covered by State functions and local self government would die in apathyit would shrink up from the disuse of its faculties, and the spring of our libertles would become dry at its very source. This bill, Mr. Bayard, contended, was central ization run mad. In the natural order, bedily nourishment came before mental nourishment and was a more ndispensable necessity. Would anybody say that Congress could appropriate money to be drawn from taxation to support the citizens of the Southern States! It seemed to bim quite as fatal to stab our form of government in one vital part as another; and the hand that inflicted the wound should not be his No State had ever divested itself of the power, nor could is, before God, divest itself of the duty of providing for the elevation of its own ignorance and poverty. The concession to Congress of the power assumed in this educational measure would be to start the country on a course which must end in the withering of the States. which must end in the withering of the States.

Heaver our feeling of the necessity proposed to be relieved by the bill, this was a government of law, and we
should respect the law. While the Senators sat in their
seats, there had come news of a great riot in a Western
city, and by the light of her burning records we could
read the danners of departing from law. Should not
Senators set the example of strict adherence to the law.

Mr. Gibson said that he would not have cared to say
anything on the bill had it not been for
the very general expressions of opinion which
Senators had felt called upon to make with regard to it.
The order of things prevailing in the South was the result
of the apprehensions of the white people that if those
State Governments be turned over to the emancipated
slaves, they would pervert the power of taxtation, and that laves, they would pervert the power of taxation, and that slaves, they would be such as had overtaken San Domingo, and would endanger the Anglo-Saxon civilization of the South. Mr. Gibson then made a constitutional argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. Morgan spoke against the bill. He characterized it as the most magnificent in its preportions that had ever

in favor of the one.

Mr. Morgan spoke against the bill. He characterized it as the most magnificent in its preportions that had ever been brought before the Senate. It was a bill not for a governmental but for a charitable purpose—or a purpose of public cultivation—having for its ead the tetiering of the condition of the private citizen—the mere unit, the atom is our body politic. The Legislatures of none of the States had instructed any of their Senators or representatives in Congress to aid in the appropriation of any money for public education. As the subject was a new one and the scheme a grand and fur-reaching one, he thought it would be better to defer final action until the people should have been consulted. But imaginude as there were still unacted upon by the House of Representatives about 147 of the 160 hills which the Senate had passed at this session he did not see much prospect of the measure getting through the present Congress. No amendment that could be made to the bill would make if any sore acceptable to him. He favoral education; but he denied that the South was in the lamentable condition which had been represented by Senators. At 5:20 p. m. Mr. Morgan gave way for a motion to ad

Before adjournment, Mr. Butler submitted, in order to

amendment authorizes the Postmaster-General to estab-lish post offices at all such places on post roads as he may deem expedient, and imposes a Theo of not more than \$500 upon any one who catablishes a private post office, but permits the free delivery in newspaper offices of an-swers to advertisements.

THE DANVILLE INVESTIGATION.

GENERAL WICKHAM ON THE STAND-HIS PECULIAR

POSITION IN VIRGINIA POLITICS. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- F. G. Ruffin, of Richmond, was the dist witness examined by Senator Sher-man's sub-committee this morning, and gave a statement of the political condition of affairs in Virginia as they appeared from his standpoint. He was a Readjuster until the debt question was settled and the capitation tax was repealed; after which he returned to the Democracy. He described the stoning of a Democratic procession after the election in Richmond, and the experience of a colored Democratic club which had to be escorted by whites to a place of safety to secure them from the possible violence of their coalition race-fellows. He said that the people of Richmond had been guarded in their efforts to assist the Danville people in restoring and preserving the peace, because of their wish to avoid giving any pretext to their opponents for complaint or any opportunity for alleging violence. The machinery for counting the returns was entirely controlled by the Coalitionists. General W. C. Wienham, a member of the Virginia Sen

ate, was examined. He said his position in the canvass was a peculiar one. Since 1805 he had been a Republican, and was so still. He was requested by the Democratic convenion to announce himself as a candidate, regarding the issue as one of state politics, and sot at all of National politics. The issue upon which he entered the canvass was upon good State and local government, which he did not think they had under the then organization. His district was considered the wivotal one of the State, and the centest was an excited one from the beginning. His position as a Republican caused him to suppose that he had a right to expect the support of the stream mass of the colored vote. He found that it was doubtful whother he could get even a reapedable proportion of the colored vote. The fight was made upon the color line by the Coalitionists. The negroes were organized in clubs, and at their weekly and nightly meetings most incendinry speeches were made to them. They were told that if the Democrats were successful they would be put back into slavery. Nothwithstanding these efforts witness received a colored vote which exceeded his majority. Colored men were threatened with ejection from their churches, and their wives threatened to throw their cluthes out of doors and prevent them from coming into their houses if they voted for witness. Since the necroes acquired the right of suffrace there had been no unjust discrimination a lates them by the laws of Virguins. Witness thought there had been was a peculiar one. Since 1865 he had been a Repubbeen no unjust discrimination a sines them by the law of Virginia. Witness thought there had been no unjustful combination against the colore people, nor had they been threatened with discharges far as he knew for intigvoling as their employer

people, nor had they been threatened with discourse so far as he knew for goof youling as their exployers wisned.

Q—Is there not a strong instinctive feeling among the colored people that their rights are not safe in the hands of the Democratic party! A.—I think that that is the fact, and I think it is proper, Mr. Sherman, that I should say that it is a fact brought about by the false teachings of designing men. It is more a feeling that the Republicans are more liberal to them than the Democrats would be.

Q.—Now, don't you think that if the Democratic party would convince the colored people that their rights would be secure under the control and management of the Democrats that they would divide the colored vote! A.—Unquestionably, I think that, if that could be contrived. But it would be the most difficult thing in the world to prove it to them when you have a party of men who want them to vote solidly in one way telling them all the time that the Democrats would oppress them.

Q—Is it not a fact that after the white men divided on the debt question and yet after they had settled that question they went right back and revived the color line? A.—I don't think so, sir. (suppose some of them did. In my own county, Mr. Sherman, we were so fortunate as to have a very few of that element who became Readjuaters.

Cornelins Warrock, a colored Democrat of Lynchbure,

have a very few of that element who became Readjusters.

Cornellus Warrock, a colored Democrat of Lynchburg, was examined. He became a Democrat because his race in their mass meetings would insist on nominating men who were not competent to lead them. He had frequently been assaulted for voting the Democratic ticket. Both men and women had assaulted his nose.

B. F. Wheedley, a white kepublican, living near Danville, testified to several acts of what he regarded as insolence on the part of colored people, and to the bad condition of the markets in Danville.

Charles J. Anderson, of Richmond, Colonel of the 1st Virginia Regiment, testified with regard to the assault by colored men upon colored Democratis in the procession at Richmond, after the election. The disposition of the whites was kindly toward the blacks—more so than was that of the blacks toward the whites. Politics had nothing to do with this kindly feeling. It was known that all but a very small percentage of the colored people were of one party.

After the executivation of other witnesses the commitwere of one party.

After the examination of other witnesses the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A MARINE HOSPITAL FOR NEW-YORK. PAYORABLE REPORT ON THE BILL FOR THE PUR-CHASE OF THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT ON STATEN

ISLAND. Washington, April 4.-Representative Carkstale has reported favorably from the Committee o commerce the bill introduced by Mr. James to provide for the purchase of the preverty known as the Seamen's Retreat, in the town of Middletown, N. Y., at a cost not exceeding \$250,000, and the use of the same for the pur poses of a marine hospital at the port of Now-York. In making this report the committee says its enactment would do no more than put the port of New-York on an equal footing with respect to marine hospital service with ports of less commercial importance. It says that New-York is the only scaport city in the United States with a large population which has not been provided by the General Government with a marine hospital.

OPPOSED TO A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. Washington, April 4.- The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day, by a vote of 8 the sense of this committee that it is inexpedient for the Government either to construct a postal telegraph or pur-chase any existing line of telegraph." Mesers. Bingham. of Pennsylvania, and Peedle of Indiana, voted in the neg-ative, and Messrs, Morey, Reose, Ward, Cosgrove, Riggs, Borers, Jones, of Texas, and Wakefield in the affirmative. Bills anthorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the Postal Telegraph Company or other companies will be considered Tuesday next.

be considered Tuesday next.

The Schate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, at a meeting held this afternoon, agreed to report favorably the bill to provide for the establishment of a favorably the bill to provide for the establishment of a postal telegraph system. This action was agreed upon by a vote of 4 to 3, Senators Hill, Wilson, Sawyer and Jackson voting in the allemative, and Senators Saulsbury, Maxey and Groome in the negrative, Senators Palmer and Sahone, the other two members of the committee, being assent. Senator Hill, chairman of the committee, being assent. Senator Hill, chairman of the committee, will report the bill to the Senate on Monday, so as to secure a good place on the calcudar, but the report to secompany the bill will not be submitted until a later lay.

HOW THE SENATORS LOST A HOLIDAY Washington, April 4 .- To-day the Senators, as usual on Friday, were tired, and as the hour for ad-ournment drew near they began to lay their plans for a Saturday holiday. Senators Edmunds and Allison, who are beginning to be somewhat anxious about the progress of legislation, laid their plans to secure a session to-morrow. Senator Morgan had been speaking on the educa-tion bill for half an honr. "Will you give way for a motion to adjourn?" whispered Senator Allison. "Gladly," whispered Senator Morgan, "I am very tired." Sen ly," whispered Senator Morgan, "I am very tred." Senator Allison, addressing the chair, said: "The Senator from Ainbama gives way for a motion to adjourn till—(inaudible.) Senator Edmunds (in the chair): "The Senator from Iowa moves that the Senate—(inaudible); those in favor will say aye." (Two or three voted aye on general principles). "Those opposed will say no." (No response). "The ayes have it, and the Senate stands adjourned till 12 o'clock to morrow."

THE INDIAN BILL PASSED.

Washington, April 4.-The House passed the Indian Appropriation bill to-day, after considering it briefly in Committee of the Whole. The session was then continued until 4:35, private bills being under considera-ion, when a recess was taken tutil 7:30. At the evening ession pension bills were considered.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.-Commander R. D. Evans has been detached from duty as Light House Inspector of the 5th Ditriot and ordered to settle ac ounts and wait orders. The orders of Chaplain Wallace o the Navy Yard, Mare Island, have been revoked. Pay Director Charles H. Eldredge has been ordered to the Now-York Navy Yard on the 15th inst. and Pay Inspect John H. Stevenson has been detached from that yard and ordered to settle accounts and hold himself in readiness for orders to the Tennessec.

The record of the proceedings of the court martial in

the case of Lieutenaut Landon P. Jouett, attached to the Monocacy, charged with drunkenness, has been received Monocacy, charged with drunkenness, has been received at the Navy Department. It is understood that he was sentenced to suspension from rank and duty for a period of two years. Surgeon Henry Stewart, U. S. N., has been reported as meapacitated for active service and will be placed on the retired list. A court martial has been ordered by Rear-Admiral Davis, commanding the Asiatio station, for the trial of Paymaster James A. Ring, attached to the Enterprise on charges of drunkenness.

The United States ship Tennessee arrived at Key West to-day from Havana. o-day from Havana

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, April 4.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

ne following nominations to the centact to-may:

Nacy.—Commodore Clark H. Wells, to be a Rear Admiral; First-Licutemant George C. Reld, to be a Captain in the Martine Corps; Second-Licutemant Thomas N. Wood, to be a First-Licutemant in the Martine Corps.

Indian Appail.—Thomas H. Reeves, of Missouri, Quapau Agency, Iodian Terifory,
Posimosiers.—William Austin, at Fayettvile, N. Y.;
Lawrence L. Curtis, at Horseheads, N. Y.; James A.
Baker, at Millington, N. J.
Also a number of postmasters in other States.

years. Representatives Reagan and Clardy opposed the bill, on the ground that it was the beginning of the crea-tion of a civil pension list. They will submit a minority report.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4, 1884. INCREASE OF PENSIONS.—In the letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions Secretary
Teller says he has approved the recommendation of the
Commissioner of Pensions that the pensions for soldier
who have lost one eye be increased and that the pension
for partial deafness be graded from \$1 to \$12 per month.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK PAILURE.-Mosers. Buolo ner, Adams and Miller were appointed to-day by the Committee on Banking and Currency to report next week on the investigation of the failure of the Pacific National Bank of Boston. Members of the Committee say the report will exculpate Controller Knox and censure Bank Examiner Needham. SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS .- The number of agres of public

land patented to settlers under the Homestead Laws dur-ing the six months ended December 31, 1883, exceeded by 287,227 scree the number of acres patented during the corresponding period in 1882. The receipts from cash sales during the same period exceeded those of 1882 by \$1,438,214. INDIAN CLAIMS FOR CITIZENSHIP .- The House Com-

mittee on Indian Affairs to-day agreed upon a bill pro-viding for an appeal from the Indian tribunals to Federal courts in citizenship claims among the five civilized indian tribes. AGAINST WOMAN SUPPRAGE. - Representative Maybury was instructed by the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day to prepare an adverse report on the joint resolu-tion preparing a constitutional amendment to confer the right of suffrage on women.

RELIEF FOR DISABLED OFFICERS. -Senator Lapham in troduced (by request) to.day a bill giving the President authority to place upon the retired list of the Army all others dashled by wounds, etc., who were honorably discharged under the act of July 15, 1870.

A PUBLIC BUILDING FOR SARATOGA. -Senator Miller'sbill for a public building at Saratoga was reported favor-ably to the Senate to-day, with an amendment limiting the amount to be expended to \$100,000.

### RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND'S AFFAIRS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, April 4 .- The Journal says that the New-York and New-England took a start from 15% to 17%, and then settled back at the close to 174. The upward movement in this stock is a surprise to the street, which has been for some time bearish. The buying is from an unknown but apparently strong source, prodicated upon a short interest, and the knowledge that the defaulted January coupons of more than \$300,000 are practically paid, thus putting off all fears of a forcelosure from that source for the present. The interest upon the second mortgage, now overdue, can be easily provided for. The company has defaulted, however, upon the Car for. The company has defaulted, however, upon the Car Trust obligations due April I, with interest of \$35,000 and principal of \$123,000 thus due. Receiver Clark has offered to pay the interest, but there is no authority as present to grant the extension of the principal asked for by the receiver. In regard to the earning power of the road it is thought that the net earnings the present year will upon a fair basis amount to \$700,000 or \$800,000, while the fixed charges will amount to \$1,300,000. The commirum for the stockholders is to estimate the time when the net earnings will increase to an amount audiciont to pay these fixed charges.

RUMORED SALE OF A SOUTHERN LINE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 4.-It is rumored here to-day that the South Carolina Railroad has been sold to the Clyde Syndicate. It is said that the transaction was in progress yesterday and was to be com-pleted to-day. This rumor, following so close upon the recent tour of inspection over the entire line by Clyde officials, seems altogether plausible. It is also stated that William A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston, will realgn his present position to accept the presidency of will resign his present position to accept the presidency of the road under its new management. The purchase of the South Carolina will give the Clydea that which they have been trying to obtain for a long time, an outlet on the South Atlantic coast. If the runner of this purchase proves to be true, it will naturally follow that the Clyde syndicate will at once complete the Spartanburg and Asheville Road over the Blue Ridge Mountains. This will give them a trunk line from Chicago to Charleston.

J INT USE OF THE LONG BRANCH LINE. PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The examination in the injunction suit of the Pennsylvania Ruliroad Company to prevent the Central Ruliroad of New-Jersey from annuiling the contract for the joint use of the Nove-York and Long Branch Railroad was continued here today. The hearing was devoted to the cross-examination of Stephen M. Williams, assistant controller of the Phila-delphia and Reading Railrowl Company, who had testited that the contract gave the Pounsylvania Railroad Com-pany an unfair advantage over the Central Railroad of pany an unfair advantage over the Central Railroad of he observed without reference to the supplement could be observed without reference to the supplemental or pooling agreement. He had previously said that the tross amount countbuted by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey was \$460,000. The witness did not recol-lect that in making repairs the Pennsylvania Company had been consulted, although the contract required it. The rates for freight and passengers were practically the same before and after the agreement, except that coal rates were changed to conform to those of the Pennsyl-vania Company.

PRESIDENT GARRETT'S OPINION.

Louisville, April 4 .-- Robert Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, is in this city, necompanied by his wife and party, on his return from a trip through the South. Mr. Garrett will start to-morrow on an inspection trip over the Ohio and Mississippi Road, with its new sident, Mr. Peabody. Mr. Garrett expressed bimselas well pleased with the selection of the new president, and said that his attention had been called to the fact that Lourville was discriminated against, and he hoped that the trunk lines would adopt a new policy, since he thought that in fixing the rates Chicago had been too much of a pivotal point and that some important centres had been ignored.

A CONFLICT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Penn., April 4 .- At 3 a.m. to-day the Philade phia and Reading Railroad Company set a gang of forty men to work 'taying a siding along kiver-st. in this city and directly over the route of the proposed new Pennsylvania schuytkiil Valley Raffroad, by latter road expected to connect with the Reading and Pottsville line to the coal region. The work was carried on so quietly that few people realized what was going on. This afternoon the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Rail-This afternoon the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Eal-road applied for an injunction against the Philadelphia and Reading road. A temporary injunction was granted, the Schuylkill Valley road giving bonds to indemnify the Pulladelphia and Reading road in case of damages on ac-count of the stoppage. The needing workmen, however, recused to need the injunction of the court and continued to by traces until this evening, when nearly four squares were completed. Toore is some talk of the chajlkill Company sending a large force of laborers to tear up the tracks to-night. The hearing on the application for a permanent injunction will take place on Monday.

NEW POOLS TO BE FORMED.

The meeting of the Joint Executive Committee of the trunk lines of and their Western connections (passenger department) will be held on April 22. The orincipal objects of the meeting are to renew contracts for dividing business under the differential rate plan and to form new pools at interior places. The general passenger pool agreement expires on May 1.

The trunk lines have given notice to the Western reads that hereafter they will exact their full proportion of the through rate from St. Louis to Now-York by way of Chicago, or from intermediate points and places south of St. Louis. This abelianes the differential rates heretofore allowed from the Southwest by way of Chicago, which the Chicago roads claimed were detrimental to their

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Boston, April 4.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Union Pacific Railroad Conference was in session two hours to-day, and at the close it was announced that nothing had been accomplished, and that the chairman would call another meeting next week. It is denied that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road gave an ultimatum that the tripartite agreement must be broken up. St. Paul, Minn., April 4.—The earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad for the month of March amounted to about \$900,000, an increase of 60 per cent over the same

mouth last year.

WHAT " DR." FAYEN SAYS. "Dr." William Fayen, of No. 231 East Oneaundred-and-fifth-st., who is accused of causing the death of Annie Wagner, voluntarily went to the Coroner's office yesterday and was held in \$2,500 ball. The arrest of Mrs Eckhardt was also ordered. Fayen denied that he had done more than order the application of a positive on the day before the woman died. He said that that was the only time that he was called to see her.

WEST SHORE AND CENTRAL RACES.

Prom The Syracuse Standard.

Passengers on the West Shore afternoon train and New-York Central "flyer" (both bound West) have been treated very often since the snow and the disappeared to lively races between the two trains on the way from Lyons to Newark. The interest taken by the employes of the two reads to the trains of speed, and those who witness them, is very great, and as the season advances the railroad men says that they will become even more interesting. From the Lyons station for a distance of about four miles west the tracks of the two reads are not over two hundred feet apart, and the greater part of the way they are less than seventy feet apart. The race course could not, therefore, be better if it had been laid out for this "ery purpose. The West Shore train leaves Lyons at 453; and just as it leaves the station the Central "dyer" usually comes tearing along. In an instant so: "The money to be provided for in this bill shall be raised by a direct tax to be levied annually upon each of the States of the United States, which shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective members."

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

PROHIBITING PRIVATE POST OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day a favorable report was ordered on Representative Hobitsell's bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service. The bill places on waiting orders, with waiting orders are much as reported favorably a bill so to amend the Postal laws as to prevent the establishment of private post offices and which embedies the suggestions of the late Postmaster-General Howe on this subject. The

The second secon